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## NEW BOOKS

BROWNE, H. J. *Assessment and taxation in the District of Columbia and the fiscal relation to the federal government.* (Washington: Carnahan Press. 1915. Pp. 71. 25c.)

COMBAT, F. J. *Les finances publiques et la guerre, 1914-1915.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1915. Pp. 104. 1.25 fr.)

CHRYSTIE, T. L. *The law and practice of inheritance taxation in the state of New York. Supplement, 1914-1915.* (New York: Banks Law Pub. Co. 1914; 1915. Pp. xxix, 890; 223.)

DIEHL, K. *Zur Frage eines Zollbündnisses zwischen Deutschland und Oesterreich-Ungarn.* (Jena: Fischer. 1915. Pp. 50. 1.50 M.)

FUISTING, B. *Die preussischen direkten Steuern.* Vol. I. *Kommentar zum Einkommensteuergesetz.* (Berlin: Heymann. 1915. Pp. 812. 18 M.)

HAUSER, F. *Die Reichs-Finanzreform und die Probleme der Reform des schweizerischen Bundeshaushalts.* (Zürich: Buchh. des Schweiz. Grütlivereins. 1915. Pp. xi, 148. 2.50 M.)

HEFFERICH, K. *Kriegsfinanzen: Reichstagsrede am 10 März 1915.* (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt. 1915. Pp. 56. 1 M.)

HOFFMANN, A. *Die Kommunalbesteuerung in Italien.* (Jena: Fischer. 1915. 5 M.)

LACHAPELLE, G. *Nos finances pendant la guerre.* (Paris: Colin. 1915.)

LAWSON, W. R. *British war finance, 1914-1915.* (London: Constable. 1915. 6s.)

DE MAURO, G. *Il reddito dominicale ordinario nella scienza e nel diritto finanziario Italiano.* (Torino: Soc. Tip. Ed. Nazionale. 1915. Pp. xvi, 126.)

MEAD, E. S. *Corporation finance.* Revised edition. (New York: Appleton. 1915. \$2.)

PLEHN, C. C. *Government finance in the United States.* (Chicago: McClurg. 1915. Pp. 166. 50c.)

STRUTZ, G. *Einkommensteuerpflicht und Einkommensteueranlagung im Kriege.* (Berlin: Springer. 1915. Pp. 75.)

UGLOW, W. L. *A study of methods of mine valuation and assessment. Methods of assessing for taxation. Wisconsin zinc mines.* (Madison: Wisconsin Geol. & Nat. Hist. Survey. 1915. Pp. 67.)

*The Anglo-French loan, conditions necessitating a foreign credit and its effect on our commerce.* (Boston: National Shawmut Bank. 1915. Pp. 14.)

*Constitutional provisions, legal enactments and court decisions determining New York City's debt within the debt limit, and also state-*

*ment of the constitutional debt-incurring power of the city as of June 1, 1915.* (New York: Dept. Finance. 1915. Pp. 8.)

*Public budgets.* (Philadelphia: Am. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Nov., 1915. Pp. 324. \$1.)

*Report of the tax conference at the University of Oklahoma, Dec. 8 and 9, 1914.* (Norman, Okla.: University of Oklahoma. 1915. Pp. 128.)

### Population and Migration

*The Scandinavian Element in the United States.* By KENDRIC CHARLES BABCOCK. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. III, No. 3. (Urbana: University of Illinois. 1914. Pp. 223. \$1.15.)

This is a valuable contribution to immigration literature. The first six chapters, upon the early progress of Scandinavian immigration, partake too much of the antiquarian interest of the papers read before local historical societies, but they bring out the early trials and difficulties of the immigrant and contrast vividly the economic conditions in Europe with the opportunities in the unsettled American Northwest.

The surprising amount of activity on the part of the north-western railroads and of the state governments of Wisconsin, Minnesota, etc., during the sixties and seventies, to attract Scandinavian immigrants is well described. So is the land hunger of the Norwegian, to describe to whom in his native country "land which was neither rocky, nor swampy, nor pure sand, nor set up at an angle of forty-five degrees, and which could be had for the asking . . . was to speak to his imagination rather than to his understanding." The author does not think that the immigrant has been an unfair competitor with the American for the land. He has simply been more willing to live the hard life of the pioneer. Nevertheless, it is admitted that "if the agricultural land of the vast West be looked upon as a national asset, to be held for cautious and discriminating distribution to examined and approved settlers, then it may be that the foreigner has occupied land which might sometime have fallen to a better man." The chapter on religious influences is extremely suggestive of the part religious prejudice may play in retarding the assimilation even of races of the Old Immigration. The two chapters on political matters are still more enlightening with regard to the role nationality is today playing in our local and state politics. Dean Babcock's estimate of the significance of this matter is indicated by the following: